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Infosafe No™ 1CH6M Issue Date : August 2019 RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name: **SODIUM NITRATE**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product

SODIUM NITRATE

Identifier

Company Name CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

Address 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN

SA 5013 Australia

Telephone/Fax Tel: (08) 8440-2000 **Number** Fax: (08) 8440-2001

Emergency phone

number

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Oxidising agent; solid rocket propellants; fertilizer; flux; glass manufacture; pyrotechnics; clinical reagent (parasites); refrigerant; matches; dynamites; black powders; manufacturing sodium salts and nitrates; manufacture of nitric acid; dyes; pharmaceuticals; aphrodisiac; colour fixative and preservative in cured meats, fish, etc.; enamel for pottery; modifying burning properties of tobacco and laboratory reagent.

Other Names <u>Name</u> <u>Product Code</u>

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

SODIUM NITRATE LR SL098 SODIUM NITRATE AR SA098

Nitrate of soda, Sodium saltpeter

Other Information

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification Oxidizing Solids: Category 3

of the

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

substance/mixture

Signal Word (s)

Hazard Statement

(s)

H272 May intensify fire; oxidiser. H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Pictogram (s) Flame over circle, Exclamation mark

WARNING





Precautionary

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

Statement – P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Prevention P221 Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses,

Precautionary statement –

if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Response P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER. DO NOT use dry chemical, CO2

or foam for extinction.

Precautionary

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

statement - Storage P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement –

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

statement –
Disposal

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3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical

Solid

Characterization

Ingredients Name CAS **Proportion Hazard Symbol Risk Phrase**

> Sodium Nitrate 7631-99-4 100 %

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not

> breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed.

Ingestion DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and

wash before re-use. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Evelids to be held open. In all Eye contact

cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

First Aid Facilities Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.

Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient. **Advice to Doctor**

For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand Other Information

0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion **Products**

May librate toxic fumes in fire (sodium and nitrogen oxides).

Specific Methods

Small fire: USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER. DO NOT use dry chemical, CO2 or foam.

If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area. DO NOT move cargo if cargo has been

exposed to heat.

Large fire: Flood fire area with water from a protected position.

Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. If impossible, withdraw from area and let it burn. Avoid getting water inside the containers; a violent reaction may occur. Dam

fire control water for later disposal.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. May explode on heating, shock, friction or contamination. Some will react explosively with hydrocarbons (fuels). May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, clothing, etc). Fire may produce irritating, poisonous, and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode on heating.

Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazchem Code

Precautions in connection with Fire Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Structural firefighter's uniform will provide limited protection.

Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal

Do not contaminate. Keep combustibles (wood, paper, clothing, oil, etc.) away from the spilled material. Do NOT touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Use water spray to knock down vapours or divert vapour clouds. Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Prevent exposure to heat.

Dry Spill: Use clean non-sparking tools to transfer material to a clean, dry plastic container and cover loosely. Move container from spill area.

Small Liquid Spill: Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place in a loosely-covered container for later disposal.

Large Liquid Spill:

SEĚK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.

Personal Precautions Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid substance contact. Avoid generation of dusts: do not inhale dusts. Ensure supply of fresh air in

enclosed rooms.

Personal Protection Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

7. Handling and storage

Handling

Precautions for Safe Avoid generation or accumulation of dusts. Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Wash hands and face thoroughly after working with material. Use in well ventilated areas away from all ignition sources. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear

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suitable respiratory equipment.

Conditions for safe storage, including

any

Store in a cool,dry place. Store in well ventilated area. Store away from combustible materials. Store away from acids. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Keep away from heat and other sources of ignition. This product should not be stored on wooden floors.

Empty containers may be hazardous.

incompatabilities Corrosiveness Not corrosive in presence of glass.

Storage Regulations Refer Australian Standard AS 4326 - 1995 'The storage and handling of oxidizing agents'.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

No exposure standards have been established for this product by Safe Work Australia, however, the Other Exposure TWA exposure standard for dusts/mists not otherwise specified is 10 mg/m3. All atmospheric Information

contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable.

Appropriate In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by engineering controls process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other

methods. These methods should be used in preference to personal protective equipment.

Respiratory **Protection**

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection,

fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

Eye Protection The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate.

Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves -**Hand Protection**

Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by

appropriate risk assessments.

Personal Protective

Equipment

Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk.

Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, **Footwear**

Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection **Body Protection**

against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals. Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other

Hygiene Measures protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according Other Information

to risk assessments undertaken.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form

Appearance White granules or powder, or colourless, transparent crystals.

Odour Odourless. 308 °C **Melting Point Boiling Point** 380 °C Solubility in Water Soluble

Solubility in Organic Soluble in glycerol. Slightly soluble in alcohol, acetone, glycerol, ammonnia liquid.

Solvents

2.26 **Specific Gravity**

pH 5.5 - 8.0 (5% solution). Hq

Not combustible but assists combustion of other substances. **Flammability**

Explosion

Explodes @ 537 °C

Properties

Molecular Weight 84.99

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Other Information Saline, slightly bitter taste.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability Stable under normal use conditions.

Conditions to Avoid Shock sensitive. Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

Incompatible Aluminium oxide, boron phosphide, combustible substances, carbon, cyanides, finely powdered metals,

Materials jute, organic materials, powder aluminium, sodium hypophosphite, sodium thiosulfate, Strong reducing

agents, strong acids, sulfur plus charcoal, and wood,

Hazardous Oxides of nitrogen.

Decomposition Products

Possibility of Reacts with acids librating toxic fumes of nitrogen dioxide. Contact with the following may cause an **hazardous reactions** explosion: barium rhodanide, boron phosphide, cyanides, sodium thiosulfate, sodium hypophosphite,

sulfur plus charcoal, powdered aluminium and aluminium oxide. Fibrous organic material such as jute,

wood, cellulosic materials can be highly combustible by nitrate impregnation. Will not occur.

Hazardous Polymerization

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral LD50 (rat): 3430 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 401)

Ingestion May cause gastroenteritis and abdominal pains. Symptoms may include mucosal irritations, nausea,

diarrhoea, vomiting, dizziness, fatiuge,, headaches, incorrodination, bloody diarrhea, convulsions, collapse and cyanosis due to the lack of oxygen in the blood (bluish-coloured skin). Small repeated oses may cause headache and mental impairment. Rare cases of nitrates being converted to the more toxic

nitrates have been reported, mostly with infants.

Inhalation Inhalation of dust may cause irritation to the mucous membranes and the respiratory tract. Symptoms

may include coughing and shortness of breath.

Skin Irritating to skin. Symptoms include redness, itching and pain.

Eye Irritating to eyes. Symptoms include redness, itching and pain.

Carcinogenicity No evidence of carcinogenic properties.

Reproductive Toxicity

Experiments have shown reproductive toxicity effects on laboratory animals.

Chronic Effects Small repeated doses may cause headache and mental impairment. Under some circumstances

methemoglobinemia occurs in individuals when the nitrate is converted by bacteria in the stomach to nitrite. Nausea, vomiting, dizziness, rapid heart beat, irregular breathing, convulsions, coma and death can occur should this conversion take place. After absorption of large quantities: methemoglobinemia with headache, cardiac arrhythmia, drop in blood pressure, dyspnoea, and spasms, key symptom:

cyanosis (blue colouration of the blood).

Mutagenicity No evidence of mutagenic properties.

12. Ecological information

Persistence and

Methods for the determination of biodegradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.

degradability Mobility

Likely to be mobile due to its solubility.

Bioaccumulative

No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w) < 1.0).

Potential

Information

Environmental This chemical has no biological oxygen demand, and it will not cause oxygen depletion in aquatic

Protection systems.

This chemical is not likely to bioconcentrate.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local,

Considerations state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Dangerous goods of Class 5.1 (Oxidizing Agent) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the

following:

Class 1, Class 2.1, Class 2.3, Class 3, Class 4, Class 5.2, Class 7, Class 8, Fire risk substances and

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Combustible liquids.

U.N. Number 1498 SODIUM NITRATE

UN proper shipping

name

Transport hazard

class(es)

Hazchem Code

1Z **Packaging Method** 3.8.5.1 Packing Group Ш **EPG Number** 5A1

IERG Number 31

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS). Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Poisons Schedule Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Literature References

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons,

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road

and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous

Chemicals', 2011. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide',

Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010.

Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System, 2005'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances

(2011)'.Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational

Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.

Contact Person/Point

Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:

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Empirical Formula & Na NO3 Structural Formula

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